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MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

NOTIFICATION

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 27th October 1958

No. 4(1)-T.R./58.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied after due inquiry that the protective duty chargeable under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. 4(2)-T.B./56, dated the 1st June, 1957, in respect of 'Antimony, other than crude antimony' specified in Item No. 70(3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934) has become excessive for the purpose of securing the protection intended to be afforded by it to similar articles manufactured in India;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, and in supersession of the aforesaid notification dated the 1st June, 1957 the Central Government hereby reduces, with effect from the 27th October, 1958 the duty of customs on the said article so that the duty chargeable shall from the said date be 45 per cent. *ad valorem* or Rs. 45.00 per cwt., whichever is higher.

RESOLUTIONS

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 27th October 1958

No. 12(1)-T.R./58.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its Report on the continuance of protection to the Cocoa Powder and Chocolate Industry on the basis of an inquiry undertaken by it under Sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. Its recommendations are as follows:—

- (1) Protection granted to cocoa powder and covering chocolate industry should be discontinued with effect from 31st December, 1958. If import control is substantially relaxed in future, and imports of foreign chocolate and cocoa powder constitute a threat to the industry, the domestic producers may apply for consideration of their case.
- (2) The present concession of duty-free import of cocoa beans should continue.
- (3) Whatever exchange quotas are fixed from time to time for the import of cocoa beans should be distributed amongst the existing units in such a way that each unit receives licences commensurate with its requirements for economic operation.
- (4) No new or additional capacity for the processing of cocoa beans should be established in the country so long as the existing installed capacity is not fully utilised.
- (5) Steps should be taken to ensure that the examination of Mr. D. H. Urquhart's report on cocoa cultivation is completed as quickly as possible and that, if his recommendations are acceptable to Government, they are implemented without any loss of time. If Government decide, on Mr. Urquhart's report, to develop cacao plantation,

they may also consider the question whether in order to achieve quick and satisfactory results, an assurance should be given to the cacao plantation industry that if it is run on sound lines and is able to produce beans of grades required by the cocoa powder and chocolate industry, it will be given protection against unfair competition from abroad.

2. Government accept recommendations (1) and (2). Steps will be taken in due course to discontinue protection to the industry with effect from the 1st January, 1959.

3. Government have taken note of recommendations (3) to (5) and steps will be taken to implement them as far as possible.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned and that it be published in the Gazette of India.

No. 4(1)-T.R./58.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its Report on the continuance of protection to the Antimony Industry on the basis of an inquiry undertaken by it under Sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. Its main recommendations are:—

- (1) The protective duty on antimony should be reduced from the existing rate of 60 per cent. *ad valorem* to 45 per cent. *ad valorem* or Rs. 45 per cwt., whichever is higher.
- (2) The existing protective duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on crude antimony should be continued.
- (3) The protective duties recommended above should remain in force for a further period of five years ending 31st December, 1963, subject to a review by the Commission in 1961.
- (4) The Geological Survey of India should give the highest priority to the further work to be done at Kolari area so as to prove the possibility of its commercial exploitation.
- (5) Government should invoke the relevant provisions of the mining licence and ensure that the present lessee carries out his obligations regarding prospecting and exploitation of antimony ore in this area (Kolari) without any delay, and if he fails to do so, the licence should be transferred to another who is prepared to operate it.
- (6) Government Departments should plan their orders for antimony and antimonial alloys from year to year in an even manner.
- (7) The Star Metal Refinery should fix its selling prices of antimony in fair relation to its costs.
- (8) The Star Metal Refinery Private Ltd., Bombay should reorganise its financial position as early as possible, but in any case before 30th June, 1959, and report the same to the Commission.
- (9) The Star Metal Refinery should try to maintain a reserve stock of about 30 tons of antimony metal.
- (10) The Star Metal Refinery should submit every month to the Commission, along with the statements of production, sales, stocks of metal and selling prices, reports of stocks of ore, prices at which ore is purchased, country of origin and other relevant information so as to enable the Commission to keep a continuous watch over selling prices of antimony metal produced by it.

2. Government accept recommendations (1) to (3) and the necessary legislation will be undertaken in due course. The revised rate of protective duty recommended by the Tariff Commission for antimony metal (i.e. antimony, other than crude antimony) is being brought into force with immediate effect.

3. Government have taken note of recommendations (4) to (6) and steps will be taken to implement them as far as possible.

4. The attention of the Star Metal Refinery Private Ltd. Bombay is invited to recommendations (7) to (10).

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned and that it be published in the Gazette of India.

S. RANGANATHAN, Secy.